ACADEMY-8:15-The Old Homestead.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC (BROOKLYN)-3-Philharmonic

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition of the American Water Color Society.

AMBERG THEATRE-Die Z'widerwurzen. ASSOCIATION HALL-8-Recital. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-The Nominee. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Guido Ferranti. CASINO-8:15-Poor Jonathan. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Fakir.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-S-13-13e Famil.

DALY'S THEATRE-S-The School for Scandal.

EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus.

GARDEN THEATRE-S-La Tos a.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Aunt Bridget.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-15-Prince and Pauper. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Relly and the 400. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:15-Herrmann. KOSTER & BIAL'S S-Carmencita. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Open Gate and Nerver MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-Sunlight

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Die Gotterdam

NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-A Straight Tip. NIBLO'S-8-The Two Orphans.
PALMER'S THEATRE-8.15-John Needham's Double.
PROCTOR'S _00.5T. THEATRE-8:15-Men and Women.
STANDARD THEATRE-2:30 and 8-The Dazzler. 6TAR THEATRE—S-Mr. Potter of Texas.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—I and S-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S:15—The County Fair.
WORTH'S MUSEUM—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville

14TH-ST. THEATRE-8-Blue Jeans.

Index to Aovertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Amusements 0			
Aunouncements10	5	Lectures & Meetings 9	- 6
Auction Sales, Real		Legal Notices13	- 5
Estate 8	5	Marriag . & Deaths ?	15
Bankers & Brokers 13	0	Miscellaneous a	3
Board and Rooms 5	1.2	Miscellaneoux10	3-6
Rusiness Chances 5	3	Musical Instruments.13	- 6
Rusiness Chances13		New Publications 8	
Rusiness Notices 6	1	Ocean Steamers 13	- 6
Dancing Academies 8	9	Proposal	4
Dividend Notices13	- 7	Public Notices, 8	- 5
	- 0	Kal Es'at 5	1
Dressmaking 5		Real Estate 8	4.5
Domestic Situations	6.8	Looms and Flats 5	
Want d 5	3-4		5.0
Financial13		Special Notices 7	41
Financial Meetings13			5
For Sale		Steambouts13	- 3
Help Wanted 5	9	Teachers	- 7
Horses and Carriages 5	1	Winter Resorts 13	4 12
Hotels 8	3	Work Wanted 5	4.0

Business Nonces.

	TERMS TO MA			HS.
	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
Daily, 7 days a	week\$10.00	\$5.00	82 50	90
		4 00	2 00	170
Sunday Tribun	e 2 00	1 00	00	-
Weekly Tribui	Piller of the Park	-		
Remi. Weekly	fribune 2 00 aid by Tribune, ex			Uitz
paper for mail	ekly and Weekly	to foreig	n count	ries, in

New-Nork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

Foreign.-At least twelve persons were killed and many were injured by a boiler explosion in a Quebce worsted factory. - Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien landed at Folkestone from Boulogne, and surrendered themselves to the English police; the McCarthyites held a meeting in London. Mr. Mansfield (Gladstonian) was elected to the House of Commons for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Bradlaugh; his majority was 2,013. Congress .- Both branches in session. === The

Senate: The Copyright bill was up, but no action was taken; several pension bills, among them one for N. P. Banks, were passed. —— The House: The appropriation for the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission was stricken out of the Legislative Appropriation bill on a point of order. The Judiciary Committee has recommended that Judge Boardman, of the Western District of Louisiana, be impeached.

Domestic.-The Stadler "Dance-hall" bill was defeated in the Assembly at Albany by a vote of 63 to 60. == The Regents have decided upon | declare for free coinage of silver in order to atthree library degrees, one of them honorary. Major McKinley discussed Protection at a banquet in Toledo of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs in honor of Lincoln's birthday. - Henry Watterson has written a statement acknowledging the authorship of the letter to Governor Hill. === Mr. Cleveland's letter on free coinage was freely discussed by Democratic Representatives in Congress. === Colonel Forsyth has been exonerated by the President and Secretary of War from charges made against him in relation to the fight at Wounded Knee. — The winter meeting of the Princeton College Trustees was held. — The members of the Illinois Legislature have agreed to try to settle the Senatorship contest to-

City and Suburban.-General Sherman was still alive at midnight, but death was expected at any moment. — W. H. M. Sistare was arrested on a charge of swindling. —— Lincoln's birth-day was celebrated with dinners by the Republican Club, of this city, the Lafayette Post, Sons of Veterans, the Union Ledgue Club, of Brooklyn, and other organizations. — The American Loaci and Trust Company asked the State Banking Department for an examination, to set at rest rumors about its financial condition. —— A number of life insurance officials discussed a combination of their companies for the purpose of controlling agents more fully. —— Ex. Norton resigned the presidency of the Louisville and Nashville Raifroad. == The Alumni Association of Cooper Union celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the philanthropist's birthday, ==== People in sympathy with the striking spinners at the Clark Thread Works at Kearny, N. J., joined in a riot, and much damage was done. === Stocks declined under engagements of gold for export, but after a smart raily generally closed only a fraction lower.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudiness and light rain; slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 37 7-8.

Lincoln's birthday has taken its place permanently as one of the days which the American people should hold in perpetual remembrance. The observance of it is becoming more general from year to year. The most noteworthy celebration yesterday was that of the Republican Club in this city, which gave a dinner, followed by a number of notable addresses. The toast of "Abraham Lincoln" was fittingly responded to by Dr. Wayland, the eloquent Philadelphia clergyman. The occasion was made doubly interesting by the presence of Mr. Lincoln's surviving associate, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

One hundred years ago yesterday Peter Cooper was born, and his life extended until April. 1883. The centenary of his birth was appropriately celebrated last evening in the large hall of the institution that is his monument in a truer sense than the representation of his personality in bronze which it is hoped soon to erect in this city. The celebration was managed by the Alumni Association of the Cooper Institute, and probably there were few in the crowded audience who had not felt the direct influonce of Peter Cooper's noble benefaction.

Having defied the English police and courts as long as they saw fit, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien

have at length surrendered themselves to the authorities, and are now on their way to the Irish prison to which they were sentenced last November. They were convicted and sentenced after their sudden flight from Ireland to France as a preliminary to their visit to this country. During the whole of the interval the prospect of spending six months in prison as soon as they set foot on British soil has been confronting them. Now, why should not the Crown do a graceful thing and pardon them for an offence that was hardly more than technical?

The able speech of the Hon. William Mc Kinley, of Ohio, delivered at Toledo yesterday, was a convincing vindication of the Republican policy of Protection. He replied with especial acuteness to the recent Free-Trade speech of ex-President Cleveland at Columbus, and dwelt with telling effect upon the folly of caring more for cheap goods from abroad than for good wages at home, and, in answer to Mr. Cleveland's vannt that the Democratic party would always stand as the defender of labor, referred to its long career as the defender and champion of s'avery. Mr. McKinley's quotaions from Thomas Jefferson, and other leaders of Democracy in its earlier and purer days, deserve to be forced upon the attention of those who now pretend to be Democrats, but are utterly at war with Jefferson's principles. He closed with a brilliant review of the practical results of Protection, and expressed the utmost confidence that in the future, as in the past, the American policy would vindicate itself by its fruits, and would be sustained by the people.

FACING BOTH WAYS.

Is the Democratic party calculating to run in the next campaign as a double-ender? Its Senators and Representatives in Congress appear disposed to commit themselves and the party fully and unequivocally to free coinage of silver. But most of these same Senators and Representatives appear to favor the nomination of ex-President Cleveland, and in his letter to the Reform Club meeting on Wednesday night Mr. Cleveland said:

The greatest peril would be invited by the adoptio of the scheme contained in the measure now pending in Congress for the unlimited coinage of silver by our These conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage.

The phraseology may be criticised. The ex President does not always write with especial terseness or lucidity, and in this case his mental sloppiness is more than usually conspicuous. Nevertheless, what he has to say is so said that nobody can mistake it, and it puts an end to the rumors which have been circulating for some months past that Mr. Cleveland's friends were going to get him into line with Western sentiments on the silver question, and secure from him some new and favoring declaration in order to promote his success as a candidate. Evidently he has been advised that the only chance for him as a candidate, and the only chance of his party with him, is to propitiate in some way those in the Eastern and the commercial and manufacturing States who desire a sound currency.

But it would be a curious spectacle if a can didate, openly making such declarations of opinion, should nevertheless be nominated by a party whose members of Congress almost with out exception take part in the "dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and in-dependent silver coinage." Perhaps only one party that ever has existed in the whole history of the country has been equal to a performance so audacious and so defiant of moral obligations. If the Democratic party, after voting for the free coinage of silver, proceeds to nominate and support a candidate for the Presidency whose public declarations are hostile to that measure, it would be only the culmination of a long career of duplicity and demagogism such as no other party has ever followed. Nevertheless, there seems to be no other interpretation of passing events. The Reprecontrol its action there and will to a great extent control its action in national convention, tract and win if they can the support of voters in the silver-producing States. But at the same time, and with their connivance and consent, the candidate whom most of them intend to neminate and for whom they intend to vote comes forward with a strong expression of opinion against the coinage of silver, obviously in the hope that he can thereby hold some of the Eastern States which the free-coinage policy would drive away from his party.

It never has been possible hitherto to conduct a great National campaign with success in such a manner. The Americans are a practical and shrewd people, and do not often allow themselves to be taken in, even if the political device is particularly ingenious and well con-But in this case the deception would be pen, flagrant, and on the very surface of things. it would be as obvious as possible that the party intended to seek the support of silver fanatics by pretending most earnest support of heir plan, and at the same time to seek the support of those who resist the silver craze, by nominating a candidate openly and strongly opposed to it. It is hardly conceivable that, in these days of newspapers and telegraphs, any party can succeed in such a country as this with a plan of action so repugnant to the moral sense of the community.

POLITICAL CHAOS IN AUSTRIA.

Austria has been frequently described as a patchwork of diverse races, united solely by their feelings of personal loyalty and attachment to the Hapsburg dynasty. Of late, however, their Nationalist tendencies and autonomous pretensions have developed to such an extent that the Empire resembles a crazy quilt rather than an ordinary piece of quiet and harmonious patchwork. Indeed, so bitter have the racial differences become, that the sovereign has been forced to dissolve the Reichsrath without even waiting for the annual budget to be voted. His action was unexpected; for it was not generally known at the time that the various groups composing the Government majority were awaiting the debate on the financial estimates of the year to press the claims of their respective parties upon the Cabinet with threats of an adverse vote in the event of their demands being refused. Anxious to avoid the loss of prestige involved by a Parliamentary defeat, and realizing that the position of his administration was so critical as to render any change for the worse impossible, the Premier, Count Taaffe, determined to appeal to the country and to seek in a new Reichsrath the maiority which he was about to lose in the old one.

From the manifesto issued by Count Taaffe a few days after the dissolution of the Legislature it would appear that the Government has decided to abandon its policy of purchasing votes in Parliament by means of autonomous looks for the Government majority among the Moderates rather than among the Nationalists. support of the working classes by the announcement that all the energies of his administration will be devoted to obtaining from the new Reichsrath legislation in their behalf.

the Government will be able to bring to bear upon the electors at the polls next month, it is doubtful whether its anticipations of securing a majority among the Moderates will be realized. For the present tendency of the various races constituting the Empire is more strongly nationalistic than ever before. Hungary, although enjoying almost absolute autonomy, is doing her utmost to sever the few remaining bonds of administrative union between Vienna and Pesth. Bohemia demands the same degree of independence as Hungary, her views and demands concerning the same being put forward in a conflicting manner by no less than four separate factions, each of which is at war with the other. In the Tyrolese Provinces the South. which is inhabited by Italians, demands separation from the North, and autonomy for each. In the eastern portion of the Empire the 3,000,000 Poles are in conflict with the 3,500,000 Ruthenians, and each of the two races is clamoring for home rule. Transylvania and Croatia are likewise devoting all their energies toward the attainment of the same object. Matters are further complicated by the conflict between Church and State both in Hongary and Austria, and by the extravagant and even barbarons demands of the powerful Anti-Semite party. Indeed, strife and confusion are apparent on every side, and each day renders more marked the tendency toward the final disintegration of the crazy quilt of races that constitute the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S APPEAL. In many ways Sir John Macdonald's appeal to the Canadian electorate is skilful and winning. The "Old Man," as his people more or less affectionately call him, has not lost his knack of stating a case so that the clear grain is all on his side and the knots on the side of his opponents. He makes the Protection argument, much as we make it here, and, although the natural resources and social conditions of the Dominion are very different from those which in this country give overwhelming force to that argument, we are far from saying that it does not apply in Canada. Sir John has unquestionably accomplished much for his people that looks well if it be not examined too closely. He has built up his chief cities remarkably, but the country districts have fallen both in wealth and population. He has constructed a grand railroad, as good as any on earth, and, as he says, "it pays," but he forgets, or rather, he ignores the fact that the United States enables it to pay by enforcing a law which discriminates against its own carriers in favor of Sir John's, and by granting it privileges in the transportation of fereign freights. The read, having been paid for out of the peckets of the Canadian taxpayers, and having cost its owners

scarcely a dime, does, under these conditions

run at what seems to be a profit. It is not a

profit on any proper accounting of legitimate

into looking like a profit were the United States

interest charges, nor could it even be juggled

to cease its absurd acts of favoritism. That, however, is our fault and Sir John's good luck, and we shall not biame him if he makes the most of it. In twelve years he has drawn \$100,000,000 from 5,000,000 Canadian axpayers to build railroads and to run steamthips which they have not enough use for to pay one month's expenses out of twelve, but so generous have we been in admitting Canadian products to our markets and so sharp has he been in excluding ours from the markets of Canada that he can point to-day to many mark of apparent progress. These, however, are somewhat less imposing than the vast debt of \$100,000,000 he has put upon them, a result of his policy which he does not take the trouble to mention, and they are heavily discounted. too, by the fact that the population of Canada has ceased to grow. There is more debt and more axation every year, but no more people. The Dominion debt to-day is quite \$290,000,000, and Sir John thinks nothing of adding ten or a dezen millions every year. His ordinary expenditures for federal purposes reach forty millchild in the Dominion stands to-day accountable to the country's creditors for over \$50. It may be agreeable for Canada to own a railroad, even if she has no use for it, but to obtain

it by running up the per capita debt from \$34

to more than \$50 while the country districts

and the small towns are being slowly depop-

ulated does not look like wise or good state

The remarkable thing about Sir John's appeal, however, is not its winsome phrases not its lack of candor. These were to be expected. But it is surprising that he emits to give any hint whatever as to his reasons for dissolving Parliament. An election must have been held next year anyhow, and no reason is apparent why he should have forced an unnatural dissolution. He certainly owed it to the constituencies, if he proposed to address them a all, to tell why he had put them to the prouble and expense of voting now. he entirely omits, contenting himself with the enumeration of his own virtues and the demerits of his foes. The fact is Sir John has no reason to give that would look well in print He aimed to take his enemies by surprise, and to rout them by the sudden force of an attack on an issue that does not exist. We have no idea that he intends, if he wins, to send his representatives here on a fool's errand. He will either keen them at home and fix up a tale to explain that, just as he has fixed up a tale to explain his "Reciprocity" move, or he will adopt the full platform of the Grits and send them with authority to make such a treaty as we may be disposed to consider.

THE BRACE MEMORIAL FUND.

Soon after the death of the late Charles Loring Brace, when it was proposed that a statue should be erected in some public place to commemorate his life and labors, THE TRIBUNE expressed the opinion that the institution which he founded was his best possible memorial. We felt that no bronze or marble effigy was needed to perpetuate his noble fame and make his example fruitful; and we suggested that to support and extend the work of the Children's Aid Society would be the most appropriate and useful tribute which this community could pay, We are glad to learn that the trustees have adopted this view, and have decided to undertake the establishment of an endowment fund which will bear his name and help to carry on his work.

The Brace Memorial Fund has already started with a gift of \$10,000 from a generous woman who conceals her name from the public, and with this initiative and impulse we cannot loubt that it will soon reach goodly proportions. We print this morning an appeal for subscriptions, and a brief statement suggesting the magnitude and value of the work which the society is doing. It is scarcely necessary to urge this admirable cause upon the attention and the concessions. For the Premier declares that he consciences of our readers. We have made and kept them familiar with it. We believe it to be the simple truth that no charitable enterand he, moreover, makes a direct hid for the prise in the world is making a better use of the money intrusted to it. Helping to save friendless and destitute children is helping to save the community. Every dollar that is spent in rescuing a child from misery, ignorance and

peal needs no argument to sustain it, for it explains, justifies and guarantees itself.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PROJECT. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, an institution whose excellent work is well and favorably known to habitual readers of THE

TRIBUNE, is about to submit to the Legislature a bill which we trust will not only meet with no opposition among the people of Brooklyn, but will, on the other hand, receive cordial and hearty support from those who will be the direct recipients of the benefits which the measure is designed to confer. The bill proposes that the city of Brooklyn shall assume toward the Institute of Arts and Sciences the same attitude which the city of New-York holds toward the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History. In short, it provides that the city authorities shall be empowered to issue bonds for the erection of a building-or at least one wing of a buildingfor the Institute on the site which has already been set aside for the purpose by legislative action on the se-called East Side lands, not far from the entrance to Prospect Park. The amount which it is proposed to expend for this purpose is \$300,000, which at 3 per cent means an annual interest charge of only \$9,000. The sum asked for is not excessive; in fact, it may truthfully be termed modest. Beyond question the action of the Legislature

on a measure of this kind will be determined by the attitude of the Brooklyn city authorities and by the sentiment disclosed on the part of the community which is to receive the benefits and share the burdens of the proposed outlay. We are informed on good authority that the leading officials of the city are in favor of providing the Institute with a permanent home at the public expense. Not only will they not oppose the bill in question, but they are disposed to give it active support. As it is now situated, the Institute has no place in which to display the valuable collections which belong to it and which will come into its possession as soon as a fireproof structure is provided. Its old building was badly damaged by fire last fall, and is, moreover, to be condemned in order to make way for the extension of the Bridge. It has property and resources amounting to about \$200,000, which, of course, will be used for the establishment and maintenance of the museums which it is hoped to establish on a

scale worthy of a big city like Brooklyn. In our judgment this investment is one that Brooklyn can well afford to make. This city certainly has never seen reason to regret the expenditure it has incurred in the museums which are now among its leading ornaments and attractions. The burden which the Brook lyn taxpayers are asked to assume is a small one, which can be easily borne. The Institute authorities have no private or personal ends to gain in the proposition they are making. Only the general public good will be consulted if the contemplated expenditure is made. It is to be hoped that our sister city will improve the opportunity now offered it for a display of genuine public spirit, and that the bill in question will soon become a law

According to the Connecticut Railroad Commissioners the grade-crossing law in that State is practically a failure, only twenty-nine crossings being abolished last year out of a total of 1,193 good a one and based too firmly on common-sense to feel discouragement from such a record. New-York has not yet taken the first step in the right a journal as "The Christian Union" intimates that there is no general sentiment in favor of a separation of grades between railways and highways The numerous accidents at grade-crossings, however, show unmistakably the necessity of such a policy as Massachusetts has adopted.

A New-Jersey legislator has prepared a bill which is more stringent than the law enacted in this State against the use of eigarettes. If it is not to be enforced more strictly than the Newons, and thus the net debt per individual has York law it may as well remain unacted upon. The creation of petty criminal offences which are never punished is a weakness of many Legislatures, and only serves to bring the law into

wheelmen have adopted a novel plan of arousing public sentiment as to the condition of the roads. They are collecting photographs of the worst patches of road that can be discovered and of vehicles damaged by passing over rough places or sunk in mundy spots. When the collection is completed, it will make a curious exhibit of the carelessness of officials or the parsimony of communities. The wheelmen will be entitled to great ere lit if they can bring about any reform in this

Governor Hill denounces the Watterson letter as an insulting and impertment communication. The Governor would do well to be careful. Let the Numidian lion once get roused in the breast of the Colonel, and he is good at using imprecatory language himself.

Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade all over the country can do the cause they are organized to promote a great service by a hearty prompt and general indorsement of Reciprocity and the Shipping bill. Atlanta, Denver and a a way that greatly encourages Mr. Blaine and the South American statesmen who are conferring with him. It must be remembered that the Democratic Representatives almost to a man are fighting the Shipping bill as a party policy, re gardless of the great interests of their constituents. We have shown many times from the manifests of the Ward, Red "D" and Brazilian lines that the trade Mr. Blaine is seeking to build up is not confined in its beneficial effects to the Eastern or seaboard States; but that, in fair ratio with the population it does come now, and in a much greater bulk will come hereafter, from every State in the Union. The agricultural States especially are concerned, and they should act quickly and sharply upon their hesitating or obstructing Congressmen.

The Assembly did a good piece of work yesterday in defeating the Stadler bill on its final This is the measure which aims ostensibly to allow certain reputable social organizations to purchase liquor supplies after 1 o'clock in the morning, but which in reality provides for all-night "dives." Several Democrats united with the Republicans in voting against it, while a few Republicans brought discredit upon themselves and their party by supporting it.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Edmund Clarence Stedman will regret to learn that that brilliant man of letters is suffering from a dangerous attack of pleurisy complicated with bronchitis, and has been for some time confined to the house. His physicians, it is reported, have forbidden any exertion, but hope that he may be able to give his much-anticipated lectures on "Poetry" at Johns Hopkins in March.

General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, having been suggested as a good candidate for Vice-President, "The News" of that city calls attention to the fact that he is not a native of this country, and hence is not eligible.

A diary of Clara Morris, at the time she was a child of twelve years, is being extensively quoted from in Western papers.

Mr. Moody declares that if an archangel should

Edwin Booth, so well known to his intimate friends Notwithstanding the official pressure which vice is invested at compound interest. This ap- as a companionable man and racy talker, once said to

a friend in Detroit: "People generally look on me as recluse and seem to think me an unhappy and grumpy fellow. The fact is, I have long been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but that's a small matter and concerns only myself. It is not true that I seek eclusion, but I'm getting along in years, and while I am always glad—not passively and tolerantly, but pleasurably glad—to have my friends drop in and take pot-luck with me, I cannot spur myself to the performance of conventional social duties. The fact is I have exhausted all my topics of conversation and don't know what on earth to say to strangers or formal callers."

Ex-Chief Justice Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, who died in Lawrence last Tuesday morning, served thirty-two consecutive years as a judge, the last eight of which were as chief justice. His father, ex-Gov-ernor Morton, was also an eminent jurist.

Stanley pronounces a silly falsehood the slory recently telegraphed from Cleveland to the effect that he purposed giving all the presents he had received from crowned heads and others to General Booth for

Lerd Sallsbury will visit the Riviera next month, taying about three weeks.

The Emperor of Austria sent the German Empres a diamond set which cost \$15,000 as a gift in celebration of her infant's christening.

It has already been mentioned in The Tribune's foreign correspondence that Mr. Justice Jeune, having been brought up in an atmosphere of theology took naturally to church matters in his legal practice They are telling this story now about the new appointee to the beach: Some years ago he argued appointed to the beach. Some years ago he argued case before Sir E. Kay for an entire day without being interrupted once. The matter excited some surprise, but it was explained by a well-known junior, who observed that "Kay was taking his first lesson in ecclesiastical law, and, of course, could not show when he got out of his depth."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Canadian Conservatives say that unlimited reciprocity would be a disloyal discrimination against Great Britain. Whether this is true or not, it doesn't He in the mouth of the Conservatives to say so; for at the present moment, under a Conservative admin-istration, Canada has a protective tariff, the duties of which are laid without any regard to the commercial interests of Great Britain. And Sir John A. Mac donald, who is now frantically declaring that no shall prevent him from dying wrapped up in the folis of the Union Jack, has approved this protective policy

A DREAM OF THE SEA. A farmer lad in his prairie home
Lay dreaming of the sea;
He ne'er had seen it, but well he knew
Its pictured image and heavenly hue;
And he dreamed he swept o'er its waters blue,
With the winds a-blowing free,
With the winds so fresh and free.

He woke! and he said "The day will come
When that shall be truth to me";
But as years swept by him he always found
That his feet were clouded and his hands were bound
Till at last he lay in a narrow mound,
Afar from the sobbing sea.
The sorrowing, sobbing sea.

Oh, many there are on the plains to-night,

That dream of a voyage to be.

And have said in their sonis. The day will come
When my bark shall sweep through the drifts of foam.

But their eyes grow dim and their lips grow dumb,

Afar from the tossing sea,

The turbulent, tossing sea.

(Albert Bigelow Paine.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, forbidding any one under sixteen years of age from using tobacco in the public streets of citie and towns. Of this bill it may be said, first, that if its object be to prevent youths from injuring their health by smoking, it should not have been made to apply only to smoking on the streets, and in the sec ond place, if it is to abate the nuisance of tobacco moke in the public streets, which is so offensive to many people, then it should not have been made to only to persons under sixteen years of age. That tolsacco neers do make an offensive nuisance of themselves in the streets cannot be questioned. And there are many who are not personally opposed to the use of tobacco who would like to see a law passed prohibiting smoking in all public places. Such a law might work hardship in a few individual cases; but here is no decent smoker who wouldn't be willing to enrrender some of his abstract rights and a little of his comfort for the good of the many.

Next liest Thing.—They had no rice act to read in Italy, and so, when certain towns got up one morning this winter to find six inches of snow on the ground—the first seen for twenty years—the Mayors came out dressed in their robes of state and ordered the soldiers to parade up and down and look as fierce as possible.—(Detroit Free Press. "The Presbyterian Journal ? of Philadelphia doesn't

think that the next Pro-byterian Assembly will stultify itself by confirming the appointment of Professor Briggs.

Time Is Money.—Wickwire—Mudge, it is a shame or you to be letting your days slip by as you do, ime is money, you know. Mudge—It isn't much money when it takes three ionths to amount to a quarter.—(Indianapolis Journal.

upon the public health of religious revivals. it is a woman, says that she has studied the matter for many years, and has found that religious revivals are usually followed by an epidemic of throat fantastic, although it cannot be denied that in some individual cases the physical effects of revivals have been bad. But the same thing might be said of the Stock Exchange with even greater truth.

What's the matter with Down East? The Main What's the matter with Down East! The Maine Saving's Bank report, just issued, shows total deposits of nearly \$45,000,000, which is a gain of nearly \$45,000,000 and the number of depositors is 140,250, a gain of 8,320, and the average balance is \$340, a much larger average than last year. Maine has been alleged to be in distress for want of business, but this looks as if the people were getting along comfortably. Down East is all right!—(Springfield Union.

According to "The Boston Traveller," a recently arrived Episcopal rector, not ten miles from Boston, left his cheap-printed card at the house of one of his parishioners and his neatly engraved one at another's. The houses were respectively in unfashionable and fashionable quarters of the city. But the parishloners happened to be cousins. They met, they compared cards-as women will-and that rector now wonders why he is growing in disfavor with some of his parish-

Inners.

The Genesis of Personal Items.—"Are you the editor of the paper?" "I am. What can I do for you?" "Well, I thought I'd step up and see how you are. My wife and I are going to Cape May tomorrow." "Indeed?" "Yes, but I wouldn't have anything said about it in print, of course. My name is simplifus—Azariah Sinphins." "Glad to meet you. Mr. simplins. I'm sure." "Now don't go to putting anything into the paper about our going away. We start at 4 o'clock and I reckon we'll be gone pretty near a mouth. I need the rest, and Mrs. Simplins was gettling run down. Of course I know how anxious you newspaper men always are for an ifem, but we are plain people and don't want any notoriety. My wife always likes to see "simplins" spelt without a p, but the old fashioted way is good enough for me. Well, I know an editor's time is valuable, so I'll say good day. ""(Ploenixylle (Penn.) Messenger.

What Ailed Him.—Sambo—What did de doctah sny ailed yer mostly, Bill.!

Bill—He 'lowed dat I had a conflagration ob diseases, Fust, de salvation glan's don't insist my indigestion; dat makes a torpedo liver, sose I'm liable to go off any minute.—(Texas Sittings.

NOT LOOKING OUT FOR AMERICA. From The Norwich Bulletin.

From The Norwich Buildin.

It is evident the Canadians think the new Congress, which will have more than a hundred Democratic majority in the lower house, will be a good deal more facile to their hands than the present Congress, which is Republican in both branches. So do the tin-plate makers of Wales, and the woollen manufacturers of England, and the iron barons of Belgium.

AN INTELLIGENT AND BRAVE DEMOCRAT. From The Hartford Courant.

At least one of the ablest Democrats in Congress (Mr. McAdoo) is in hearty sympathy with the Administration's attitude toward Canada, and is not afraid

GRIEVING HIS OLD FRIENDS. From The Utica Herald.

Mr. Ingalis's personal explanation in the Senate yesterday will in no wise disturb the general acqui-escence in the outcome of the Kansas Senatornal elec-tion. Mr. Ingalis deliberately declares his inde-pendence and defiance of the pledges of the National Republican party.

THEY OUGHT TO VIEW IT KINDLY.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

There should be no opposition to the National Rank-ruptcy bill from the Democrats. They are likely to be compelled to avail themselves of it just after the election of 1892.

RECKLESS PENSION LEGISLATION. From The Buffalo Commercial.

It is a swindle upon the people, a scandal to the Nation, an insult to the honest, disabled veteral soldier. The evil has grown till it has assumed mammoth proportions, and it grows because politicians fear that protest may cost them the "soldier vote," But the honest veterans and deserving pensioners are with the people in this matter, and are anxious to stop the raid upon the National Treasury.

THE DRAMA.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT COMEDY AT DALYS THEATRE

Mr. Daly's production of Sheridan's great comedy

of "The School for Scaudal" has made a prodigious hit. No such crowds have been continuously seen at any theatre this season as those that have thronged

to Daly's Theatre since January 20, when this re-

vival was accomplished. The house has been crowded

at every performance and the appreciation of the public has been expressed with copious and emphatic ap-planse. For this decisive and auspicious success there are several reasons. Everybody who knows anything about the theatre is acquainted with "The School for Scandal." It is a pet play. It has held the public fancy for more than a hundred years, and it has been read, acted, and discussed in every quarter of the world. Accordingly, whenever this famous piece is produced at a theatre of the first class everybody wishes to see it. In this instance, furthermore, it has been produced with an opulence of scenic investiture and a beauty of attire that are exceptional. The sets that are made for Lady sneerwell's drawing-room, Lady Teazle's boudoke, Charles's parlor, and Joseph's library are richer, more claborate, more costly and beautiful than any scenes that ever before were placed for this comedy in America. The brightest presentations of "The School for Scandal" that were made in the old times at Wallack's Theatre were colorless, as to furniture, embellishments and dresses, in contrast with this pre-sentment. The innovations that Mr. Daly has wrought in the stage-business of the comedy have also augmented its attractive quality, because they have imparted to it the piquant charm of freshness. The stately, graceful minuet, which is introduced at Lady Sneerwell's house, and which concludes act first, is one of these innovations, and the effect of it whether, as of social incident, the sword-dance be probable or otherwise—is exceedingly felicitous. The shifting of the action in the house of Charles Surface from a dining-room to a magnificent parior is an-other of these fortunate changes. An earlier practice (the usage has not been uniform) was to present Charles and his friends at the dinner-table, to intro-duce Moses and "Mr. Premium" into their presence, and then to change to the picture-room. In Mr. Daly's version Charles and his guests enter the parlor, after dinner, to smoke and drink, and to listen to the singing of Sir Harry Bunker, and as to the portraits of Charles's ancestors are hanging upon the walls of this room, the auction can occur here and no further change of scene is required. In his disposition of the characters during this scene of dissipation and revel the manager has created a picture worthy of the pencil ol Hogarth. Its fidelity to life is remarkable, and its fidelity to what is known of the manners of a proffigate class of people in the time of Sheridan cannot be questioned. Crabtree and Sir Benjamin Backbite are introduced into this picture, and Sir Benjamin is made comically effective by being depicted is almost helplessly tipsy-Mr. Herbert being remarkably clever and droll in this scene. The old song, Here's to the Maiden of Bashful Fifteen," is sung with exhibarating animation and not too much professional skill, by Mr. J. B. Macauley, and all the nen unite in the chorus. Certain transpositions of text that have been made in the first and second acts of the piece affect the actors more than they do the audience. They are not material. The omission of the coarse lines-such as the allusion to Miss Letitia Piper-is a positive gain. And, best of all, the comedy receives, at the hands of the actors, an interpretation that is invariably competent and, in some particulars is of unprecedented brilliancy. Ada Reban, as Lady Teazle, is naturally the con-spicuous feature of this production. It cannot be

aid, indeed, that her impersonation of Lady Teazle reveals an essentially new view of her sensitive temperament and her rare dramatic faculties; for long ago she acted the more difficult old comedy parts of Hypolita (in "She Would and She Wouldn't") and Oriana (In "The Inconstant"), and her present-ment of those characters proved her possession of the buoyancy and sparkle, the piquant animation, the vigor, the dash, and the elegant artifice essential for an effective embodiment of oldcomedy ladies. For an actress thus equipped there could be no formidable difficulty in portraying Lady Teazle. But this performance-entirely right in ideal and incessantly vital and brilliant in executionconfirms a popular acceptance of her as a great actress in comedy; and therefore her success in it s one of the most important victories of her professional career. Society, with all its vannted adindement; and until a comedy actress has made a his as Lady Teazle, she is like the tragedian who has never conquered in Hamlet, or like the poet who has never written an epic-she stands with the one essential test aggressive and expectant before her. As a point of fact, the part of Lady Teazle is not so exacting as that of Angelica in "Love for Love," or that of Donna Violante in "The Wonder," and it is not for an instant comparable with either Rosalind A writer in "The Boston Transcript" wants the or Beatrice. Ada Rehan has played greater parts or beatrice. Ada Rehan has played greater parts and played them perfectly well; but her excellence in Lady Teatle will probably go further than anything else that she has done to establish the conventional public conviction of her leadership that thoughful observers of such matters long since perceived. It is a beautiful performance—woman-like, true, delightfully vivacious, treated with subtle perception, and made symmetrical and distinctive with unering skill. No previous representative of the part has dressed it so sumptionsly as it is dressed by Ada Rehan, and, with the single exception of Adelaide Neilson, no actress of the fast thirty years has acted Lady Teatle with such spirit and such feeling as are infused into the embodiment by Ada Rehan—with such a buoyant and fascinating ripple of entities levily in the lighter scenes, or with so minch of the simple dignity of grief and the gentle pathos of contition in that superb screen-scene which is the climar of the comedy. In Ada Rehan's ideal the country giff is merged, but not lest, in the artificial fine lady; her free, bright spirit gushes forth, now and then, like a silver rill in the spring sunshine. All needfal enphasis is laid upon the vanity of this blooming young learnty, girdly with success and social applance, and half blinded with the sense of conquest; yet the instinct of right remains uncontaminated in her mind, and when, with a sudden Impulse of natural homesty, she breaks the web of Joseph's specious sophistry, you are aware of a simple, affectionate grid, from whose decent if not deep personality the veneer of artificial manners and false and folish life will now be completely washed away. The emotion with which Ada Rehan concludes the substituted with a series of the sweaty-sky performances of "The school for scandal" which have thus for been given the acting has acquired truncess and precision, has grown sharp in outline and his personality with which this state of felina is embodied and expressed. Let the has one month appears to the play ignizance of the effect and played them perfectly well; but her excellence

NOT FRIENDS OF FREE SILVER.

From The Boston Journal. It is noticeable that none of the persons named in connection with the Treasury portfolio are men who would give any countenance to the silver craze.

From The Norwich Bulletin.

It is a very easy thing to lie about prices, as was demonstrated during the election campaign last fall. It is not so easy to tell the truth about them, for it requires long and pain-staking investigation to ascertain what is the truth before it can be told.

A representative of The Tribune has been hard at work for some weeks finding out the truth about prices. He has accumulated a vast amount of information about wholesale and retail prices of articles in common, everyday use, which The Tribune prints in detail.

OUR NEIGHBORS BEGIN TO SQUIRM.

The trouble with Canada is that the McKinley bill s beginning to pinch. The Liberal party is honest in cknowledging this, and moreover sees relief only in a theral reciprocity arrangement.